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brightens (they are usually barely luminous), while that on the other side becomes entirely dark. For most physiological purposes a suffi-

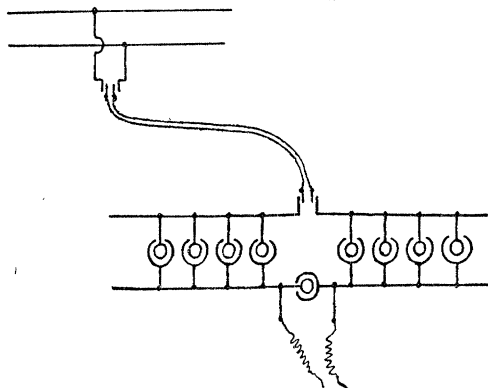


FIG. 3

cient current is obtained if  $C$  and  $C'$  are 80-watt carbon filament lamps and  $D$  is a 50-watt

or the signal magnet disconnected. With this arrangement it is not easy for one careless student to upset the entire system, and he is easily located if he does. One lamp battery operates effectively a large number of signal magnets in series.

When, as in work with the graphic method, it is desired to have an automatic record on the smoked paper of the instant at which some nerve was stimulated, the arrangement shown at the right in Fig. 4 is convenient. It consists merely of another lamp battery, induction coil and a double knife-edge switch. One blade of the switch is connected as a making and breaking key in the coil circuit, and the other as a short-circuiting key in the time circuit. Thus the interval of stimulation when the key is closed is indicated on the graphic record by the cessation of the movements of the signal magnet, and the time record recommences the

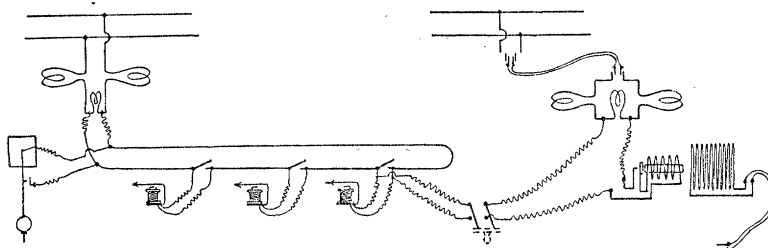


FIG. 4

lamp. For some physiological induction coils (*e. g.*, the Harvard coil) it is necessary, however, to use larger lamps (120 watts) in  $C$  and  $C'$ . If still more current is wanted two or more sockets can be screwed to the board on each side, connected in parallel and filled with lamps until the needed current is obtained. Fig. 3 shows the arrangement of the sockets on the board.

In Fig. 4 is shown a convenient method of wiring the entire student laboratory for recording time. The figure shows at the left the lamp battery and the clock. The latter may be placed either in series with the signal magnets or so as to short-circuit the current, as it is in the diagram. The signal magnets must all be arranged on the line in series, each with a short-circuiting key to be closed when the time record at that place is to be discontinued

instant the stimulation is ended by the re-opening of the key. YANDELL HENDERSON

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL

#### A SIMPLE DEVICE FOR DEMONSTRATING THE TEMPERED SCALE

THE diatonic scale, consisting of a succession of eight tones and containing three intervals known as "major second intervals," two known as "minor second intervals" and two "half-tones," is not adapted to musical instruments of "fixed pitch" (*e. g.*, the piano, harp, etc.) for the reason that it does not without a multiplicity of keys (strings) allow of transposition or change of keys.

For fixed-pitch instruments, therefore, the scale is modified in the following manner. First, an additional tone is inserted in each of the larger intervals (major and minor seconds)

